10/519,931

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| | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
|---|---|---|
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.84 | 0.84 |

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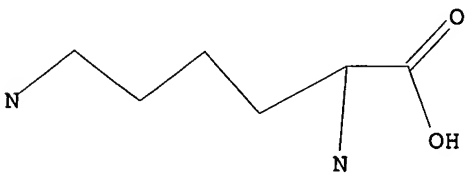
=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10519931.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR




Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 18:58:55 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 447081 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 447081 ITERATIONS 78138 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.04

L2 78138 SEA SSS FUL L1

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=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       172.10     172.94

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:59:05 ON 04 FEB 2007
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Feb 2007  VOL 146 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2007  (20070202/ED)

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=> s l2
L3       102262 L2

=> s l3 and PNA oligomer?
           6248 PNA
         106440 OLIGOMER?
            388 PNA OLIGOMER?
                  (PNA(W)OLIGOMER?)
L4           18 L3 AND PNA OLIGOMER?

=> s l4 and fmoc
          6026 FMOC
L5           6 L4 AND FMOC

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6             6 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 bib abs hitstr 1-6

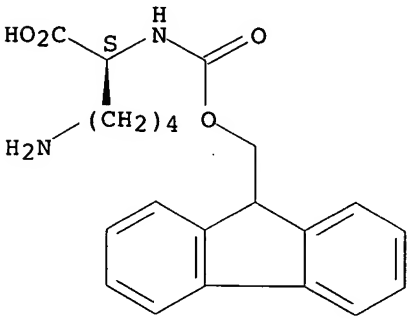
L6   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   2006:693745  CAPLUS
DN   145:336301
TI   Modification of guanine residues in PNA-synthesis by PyBOP
AU   Pritz, Stephan; Wolf, Yvonne; Klemm, Clementine; Bienert, Michael
CS   Leibniz-Institute of Molecular Pharmacology, Berlin, 13125, Germany
SO   Tetrahedron Letters (2006), 47(33), 5893-5896
     CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PB   Elsevier B.V.
DT   Journal
LA   English
OS   CASREACT 145:336301
AB   The phosphonium-type coupling reagent PyBOP, when applied to the synthesis
```

of peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers, was found to form O4-phosphonium compds. of the nucleobase guanine which can be converted into C4-modified guanine-derived PNAs by nucleophiles.

IT 105047-45-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(PNA-synthesis using PyBOP as coupling reagent and determination of guanine-modified byproducts by MS/MS-fragmentation)

RN 105047-45-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:152794 CAPLUS
DN 144:391376
TI An efficient, convenient solid-phase synthesis of amino acid-modified peptide nucleic acid monomers and oligomers
AU Balaji, Baghavathy S.; Gallazzi, Fabio; Jia, Fang; Lewis, Michael R.
CS Department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, Molecular Biology Program, Department of Radiology, and Nuclear Science and Engineering Institute, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, 65211, USA
SO Bioconjugate Chemistry (2006), 17(2), 551-558
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB An efficient and highly versatile method for the synthesis of amino acid-modified peptide nucleic acid (PNA) monomers is described. By using solid-phase Fmoc (Fmoc = 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl) techniques, such monomers can be assembled readily in a stepwise manner and obtained in high yield with minimal purification Protected neutral hydrophilic, acidic, and basic amino acids were coupled to 2-chlorotrityl chloride resin. Following Fmoc removal, innovative conditions for the key step, reductive alkylation with N-Fmoc -aminoacetaldehyde, were developed to circumvent problems encountered with previously reported methods. Activation and coupling of pyrimidine and purine nucleobases to the resulting secondary amines afforded amino acid-modified PNA monomers. The mild reaction conditions utilized were compatible with sensitive and labile functional groups, such as tert-Bu ethers and tert-Bu esters. PNA monomers were obtained in 36-42% overall yield and very high purity, after cleavage and purification Using standard solid-phase Fmoc chemical, two of these monomers were incorporated with high coupling efficiency into a variety of modified PNA oligomers, including four tetradecamers designed to target bcl-2 mRNA. Such modified oligomers have the potential to enhance water solubility and cell portability, while maintaining hybridization affinity and promoting favorable biodistribution properties.

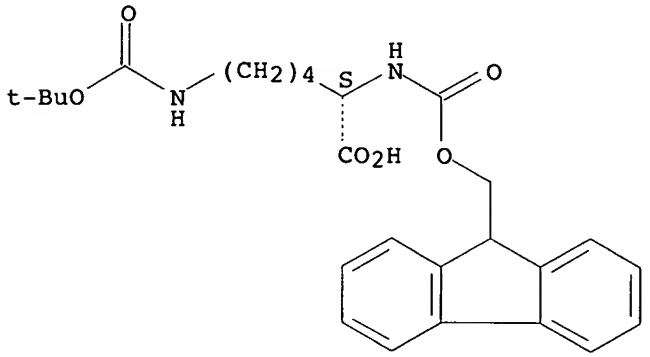
IT 71989-26-9

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solid phase synthesis of peptide nucleic acid monomers and oligomers via reductive alkylation with aminoacetaldehyde as key step)

RN 71989-26-9 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



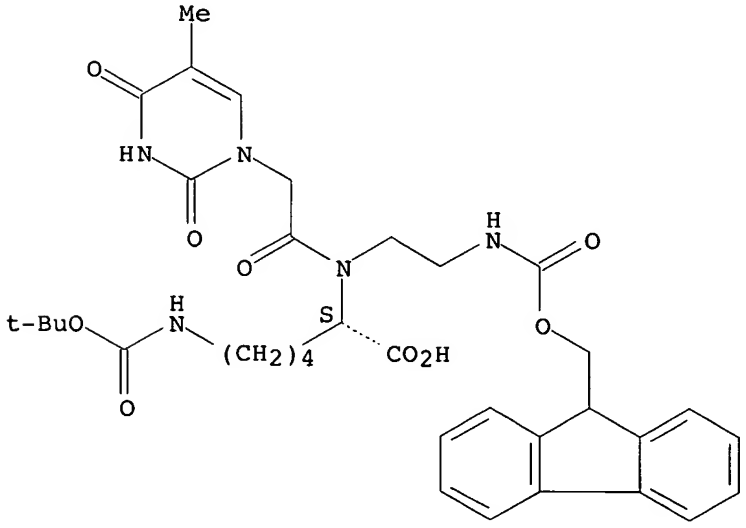
IT 882780-21-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(solid phase synthesis of peptide nucleic acid monomers and oligomers via reductive alkylation with aminoacetaldehyde as key step)

RN 882780-21-4 CAPLUS

CN 13-Oxa-2,5,11-triazapentadecanoic acid, 6-carboxy-5-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-14,14-dimethyl-12-oxo-, 1-(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethyl) ester, (6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:905902 CAPLUS

DN 141:380101

TI Novel functional peptide nucleic acid and process for producing the same

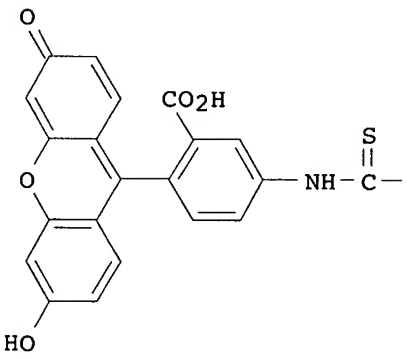
IN Tonosaki, Madoka; Ikeda, Hisafumi

PA Credia Japan Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 2004092377 | A1 | 20041028 | WO 2004-JP5392 | 20040415 |
| | W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| | RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | EP 1614750 | A1 | 20060111 | EP 2004-727713 | 20040415 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR | | | | |
| | CN 1806045 | A | 20060719 | CN 2004-80016626 | 20040415 |
| | JP 3800245 | B2 | 20060726 | JP 2005-505450 | 20040415 |
| | US 2006167224 | A1 | 20060727 | US 2004-519931 | 20041230 |
| | IN 2005MN01114 | A | 20060505 | IN 2005-MN1114 | 20051010 |
| | JP 2006204303 | A | 20060810 | JP 2006-67965 | 20060313 |
| PRAI | JP 2003-144152 | A | 20030415 | | |
| | JP 2005-505450 | A3 | 20040415 | | |
| | WO 2004-JP5392 | W | 20040415 | | |

GI

Q=



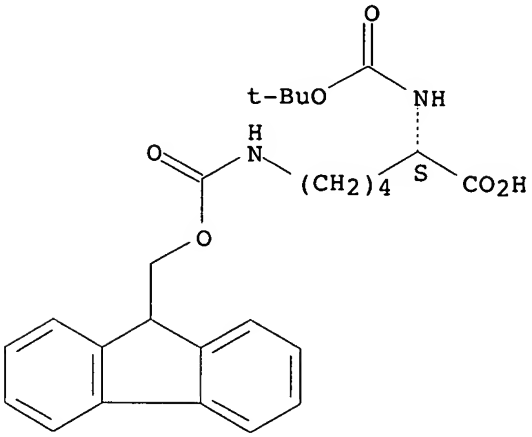

AB In a process for producing a functional PNA oligomer, a PNA monomer unit having protected adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine is reacted with Boc-Lys(Fmoc)-OH or Fmoc-Lys(Alloc)-OH (Alloc = allyloxycarbonyl) to synthesize a PNA oligomer . Then a functional mol. having a free carboxylic acid is transferred into the above PNA oligomer and the protecting group is deblocked. According to this method having a good cost performance, a functional mol. can be transferred at an extremely high speed. Moreover, this method makes it possible to synthesize the above compound and the Boc-Lys(Fmoc)-OH or Fmoc-Lys(Alloc)-OH serving as a precursor PNA monomer unit. Using this process, a membrane-permeable fluorescent PNA probe R-NH(CH2)6CO-Lys(R1)-Lys(R1)-Lys(R1)-NH(CH2)6CO-GCATCCCACTTCTCATCC (I; R = Q; R1 = H-L-Arg-L-Arg-L-Arg) was prepared

IT 84624-27-1 104669-73-0

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of novel functional peptide nucleic acid using Nα-Boc- or Nα- Fmoc-Lys(Fmoc or allyloxycarbonyl)-OH and PNA monomers)

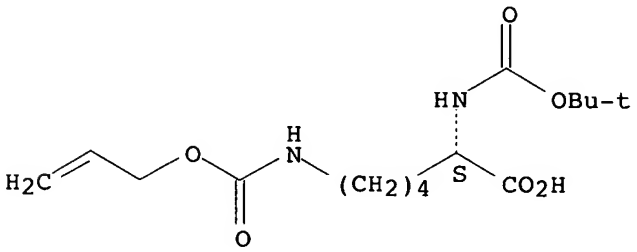
RN 84624-27-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N6-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 104669-73-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N6-[(2-propenyloxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

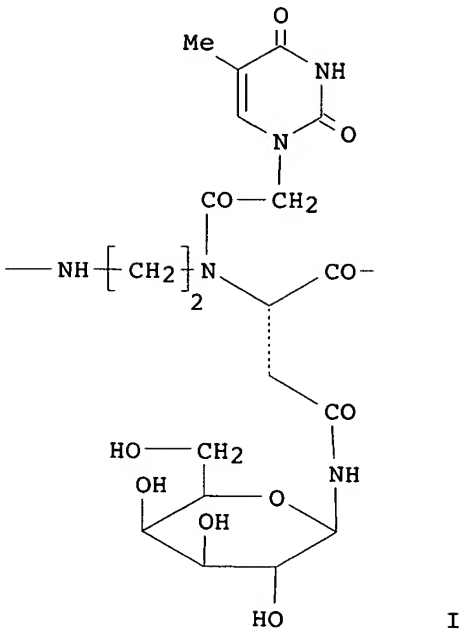


RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2003:679388 CAPLUS
DN 139:381726
TI Modulation of the Pharmacokinetic Properties of PNA: Preparation of Galactosyl, Mannosyl, Fucosyl, N-Acetylgalactosaminyl, and N-Acetylglucosaminyl Derivatives of Aminoethylglycine Peptide Nucleic Acid Monomers and Their Incorporation into PNA Oligomers
AU Hamzavi, Ramin; Dolle, Frederic; Tavitian, Bertrand; Dahl, Otto; Nielsen, Peter E.
CS Center for Biomolecular Recognition, Department of Medical Biochemistry and Genetics, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, DK-2200, Den.
SO Bioconjugate Chemistry (2003), 14(5), 941-954
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English

OS CASREACT 139:381726

GI



I

AB A series of N-(2-aminoethyl)-α-amino acid thymine peptide nucleic acid (PNA) monomers bearing glycosylated side chains in the α-amino acid position (e.g, I) have been synthesized. These include PNA monomers where glycine has been replaced by serine and threonine (O-glycosylated), derivs. of lysine and nor-alanine (C-glycosylated), and amide derivs. of aspartic acid (N-glycosylated). The Boc and Fmoc derivs. of these monomers were used for incorporation in PNA oligomers. Twelve PNA decamers containing the glycosylated units in one, two, or three positions were prepared, and the thermal stability (Tm) of their complexes with a complementary RNA was determined Incorporation of the glycosyl monomers reduced the duplex stability by 0-6° C per substitution. A cysteine was attached to the amino terminus of eight of the PNA decamers (Cys-CTCATACTCT-NH2) for easy conjugation to a [18F]radiolabeled N-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-bromoacetamide. The in vivo biodistribution of these PNA oligomers was determined in rat 2 h after i.v. administration. Most of the radioactivity was recovered in the kidneys and in the urine. However, N-acetylgalactosamine (and to a lesser extent galactose and mannose)-modified PNAs were effectively targeting the liver (40-fold over unmodified PNA). Thus, the pharmacodistribution in rats of PNA oligomers can be profoundly changed by glycosylation. These results could be of great significance for PNA drug development, as they should allow modulation and fine-tuning of the pharmacokinetic profile of a drug lead.

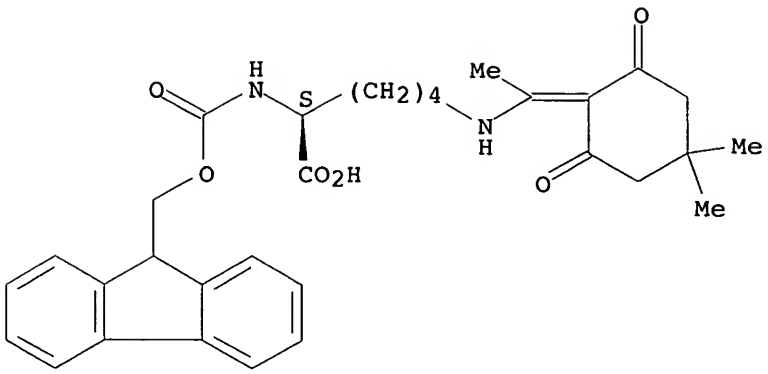
IT 150629-67-7

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of glycosylated monomers for PNA synthesis and their effect on PNA/RNA hybridization or PNA biodistribution)

RN 150629-67-7 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N6-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohexylidene)ethyl]-N2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

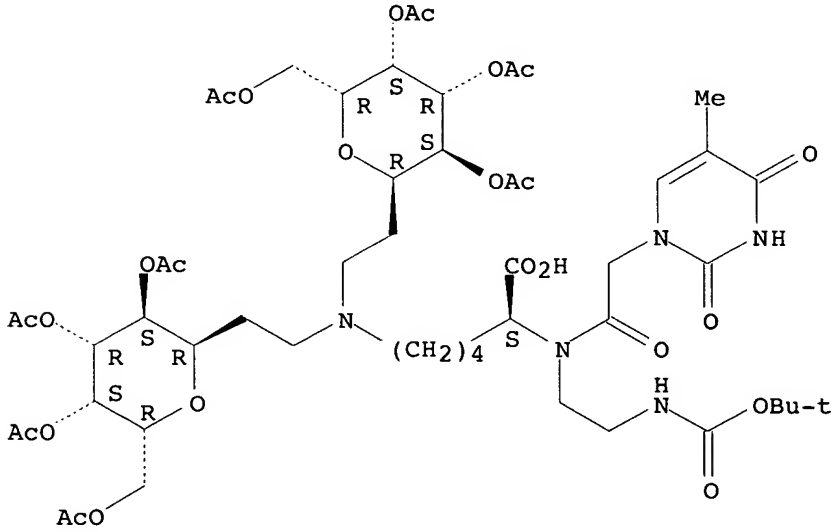


IT 612491-20-0P 612491-21-1P 612491-22-2P
612491-23-3P 612491-24-4P 612491-25-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of glycosylated monomers for PNA synthesis and their effect on PNA/RNA hybridization or PNA biodistribution)

RN 612491-20-0 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6,N6-bis(1,3,4,5-tetra-O-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-7,8-dideoxy-D-glycero-L-galacto-octitol-8-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

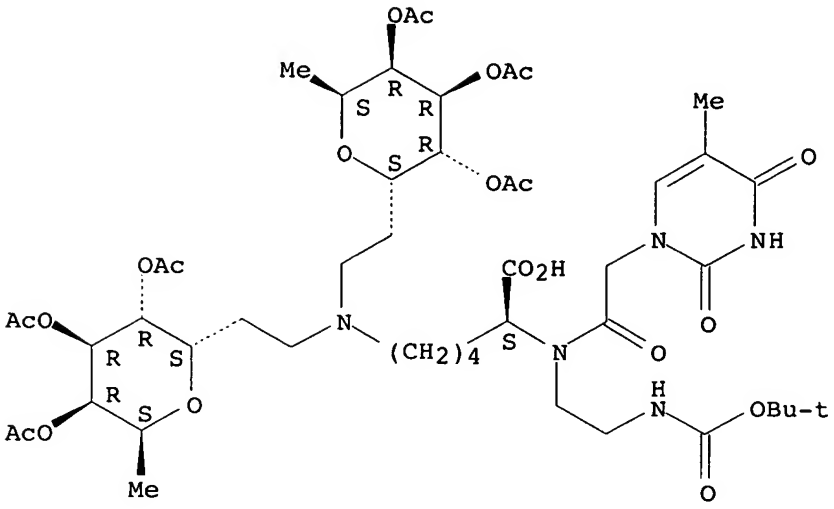
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 612491-21-1 CAPLUS

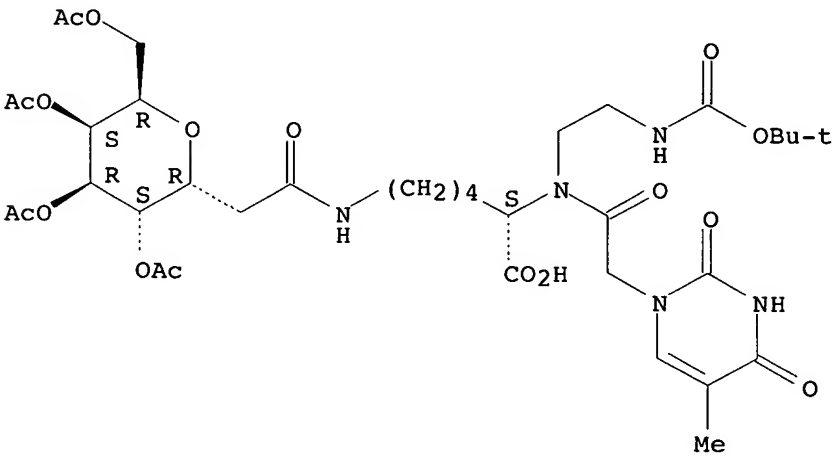
CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6,N6-bis(3,4,5-tri-O-acetyl-2,6-anhydro-1,7,8-trideoxy-L-glycero-D-galacto-octitol-8-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 612491-22-2 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-acetyl-3,7-anhydro-2-deoxy-D-glycero-L-gluco-octonoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



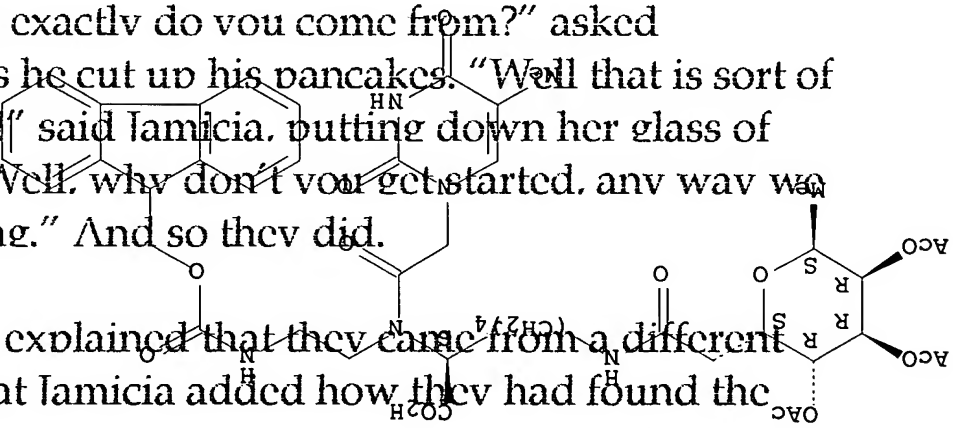
RN 612491-23-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-[2-[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-acetyl-3,7-anhydro-2-deoxy-D-glycero-L-gluco-octonoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

"O sisters. Why don't you sit down – breakfast is almost ready." said the kind dwarf. They sat down and ate a delicious meal of bacon, eggs, pancakes and a big glass of orange juice.

The crunch of bacon filled the room as they dug into their delicious breakfast. "Ummh, delicious" said Rosemary as she cut up her pancake streaming with maple syrup. "Totally" said Jamicia as she crunched on her bacon. "Thank


```
RN   612491-25-5  CAPLUS
CN   L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-
     [2-[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-
     acetyl-3,7-anhydro-2-deoxy-D-glycero-D-talo-octonoyl)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX
     NAME)
Absolute stereochemistry.
```

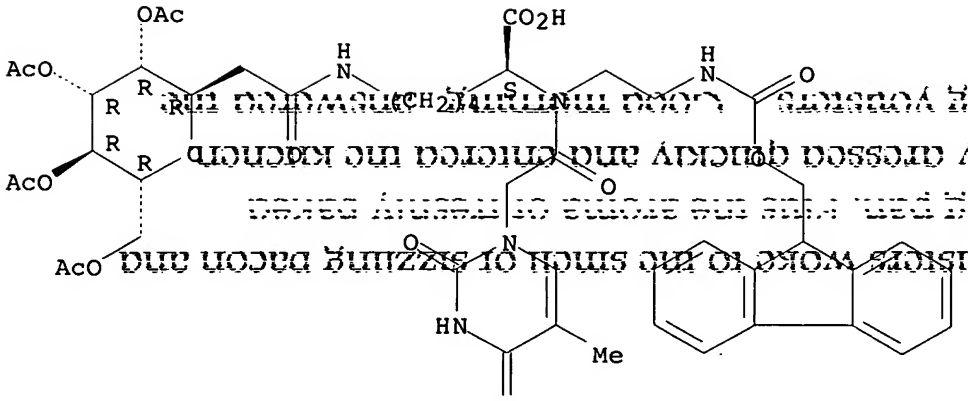
"So where exactly do you come from?" asked Hufflegrump as he cut up his pancakes. "Well that is sort of hard to explain!" said Jamicia, putting down her glass of orange juice. "Well, why don't you get started, any way we have all morning." And so they did.

Rosemary explained that they came from a different world. After that Jamicia added how they had found the dissabered.


```
RN   612491-24-4  CAPLUS
CN   L-Lysine, N2-[(3,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)acetyl]-N2-
     [2-[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-N6-(4,5,6,8-tetra-O-acetyl-
     3,7-anhydro-2,8-dideoxy-L-glycero-D-glyco-octonoyl)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX
     NAME)
Absolute stereochemistry.
```



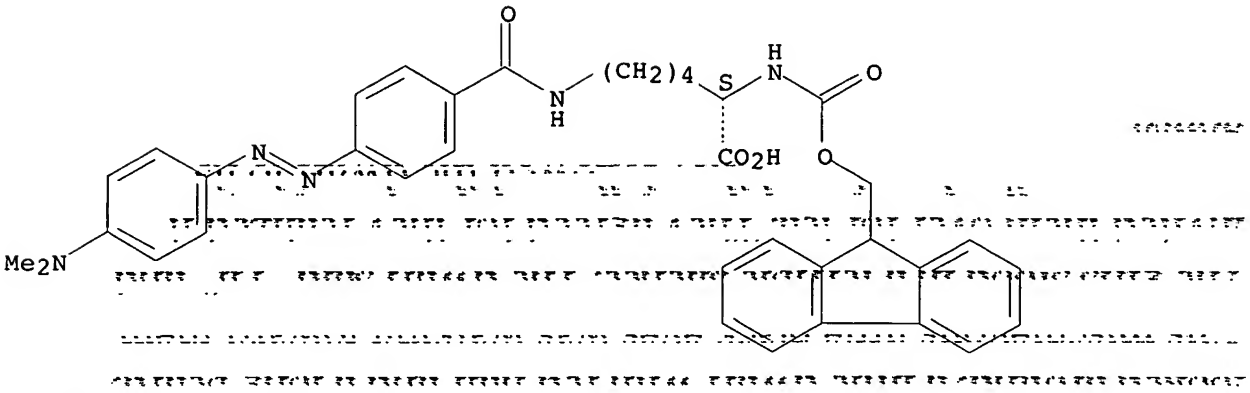

While the dwarf was cleaning the kitchen. The girls went to the living room and talked about their thoughts. "Is it simply too wonderful and scrumptious for words!" remarked Jamicia happily. "Oh is that what you think," answered Rosemary complainingly. "I wish that we could have never came. I don't know about the dragon, but it sounds bloody dangerous to me!" "Don't be so ridiculous clever" said



RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2001:743877 CAPLUS
DN 136:295013
TI Convergent strategies for the attachment of fluorescing reporter groups to peptide nucleic acids in solution and on solid phase
AU Seitz, Oliver; Kohler, Olaf
CS MPI for Molecular Physiology, Department of Chemical Biology and Institut fur Organische Chemie, Universitat Dortmund, Dortmund, 44227, Germany
SO Chemistry--A European Journal (2001), 7(14), 3006-3015
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539
PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 136:295013
AB The site-selective conjugation of peptide nucleic acids (PNA) with fluorescent reporter groups is essential for the construction of hybridization probes that can report the presence of a particular DNA sequence. This paper describes convergent methods for the solution- and solid-phase synthesis of multiply labeled PNA oligomers. The solid-phase synthesis of protected PNA enabled the selective attachment of fluorescent labels at the C-terminal end (3' in DNA) which demonstrated that further manipulations on protected PNA oligomers are feasible. For the conjugation to internal sites, a method is introduced that allows the on-resin assembly of the dual labeled monomer thereby omitting the need to synthesize an entire monomer in solution. Furthermore, it is shown that the application of a highly orthogonal protecting group strategy in combination with chemoselective conjugation reactions provides access to a rapid and automatable solid-phase synthesis of dual labeled PNA probes. Real-time measurements of nucleic acid hybridization were possible by taking advantage of the fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) between suitably appended fluorophoric groups. Analogously to DNA-based mol. beacons, the dual labeled PNA probes were only weakly fluorescing in the single-stranded state. Hybridization to a complementary oligonucleotide, however, induced a structural reorganization and conferred a vivid fluorescence enhancement.
IT 146998-27-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(convergent strategies for attachment of fluorescing reporter groups to peptide nucleic acids in solution and on solid phase)
RN 146998-27-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N6-[4-[[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]azo]benzoyl]-N2-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
Absolute stereochemistry.

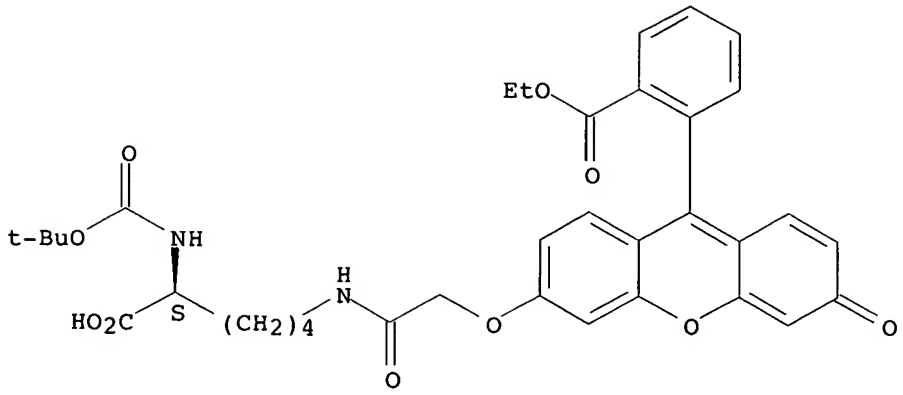
Double bond geometry unknown.



RE.CNT 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

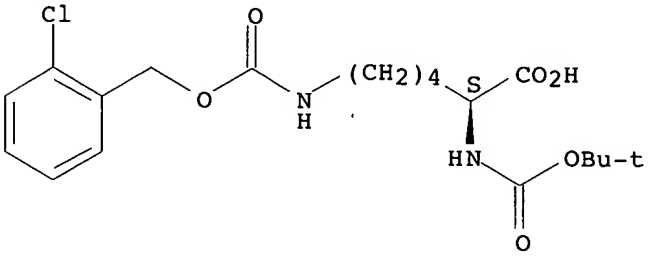
L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1997:433584 CAPLUS
DN 127:81770
TI Fluorescein-Conjugated Lysine Monomers for Solid Phase Synthesis of Fluorescent Peptides
AU Lohse, Jesper; Nielsen, Peter E.; Harrit, Niels; Dahl, Otto
CS Department of Chemistry H. C. Orsted Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, DK-2100, Den.
SO Bioconjugate Chemistry (1997), 8(4), 503-509
CODEN: BCOHBS; ISSN: 1043-1802
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Fluorescein Et ester was used to prepare the fluorescent mixed ester/ether 6-O-(carboxymethyl)fluorescein Et ester. Conjugation of the latter fluorescein derivative to the ε-amino group of α-N-Boc-L-lysine, via the N-hydroxysuccinimde ester, gave the Boc-protected fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomer. Removal of the Boc group, followed by reaction with Fmoc chloride, gave the Fmoc -protected monomer. These Boc- and Fmoc-protected fluorescein-conjugated lysines were readily incorporated into peptides and PNA oligomers during solid phase synthesis to give fluorescent products. Mass spectroscopy and UV studies showed that the fluorophore remains unchanged during solid phase synthesis. In contrast to fluorescein, the photophysical properties of these derivs. are pH independent from pH 3 to 8, with a molar absorption coefficient, εmax 456, of 2.9 + 10⁴ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹ and fluorescence quantum yield, Φf, of 0.18.
IT 191791-24-9P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomers for solid phase synthesis of fluorescent peptides)
RN 191791-24-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[2-[[5-carboxy-5-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]pentyl]amino]-2-oxoethoxy]-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, 1-ethyl ester, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 54613-99-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomers for solid phase synthesis of fluorescent peptides)
RN 54613-99-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N6-[[(2-chlorophenyl)methoxy]carbonyl]-N2-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 191791-27-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(fluorescein-conjugated lysine monomers for solid phase synthesis of fluorescent peptides)
RN 191791-27-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[2-[[5-carboxy-5-[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]pentyl]amino]-2-oxoethoxy]-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, 1-ethyl ester, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.